Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C....MONDAY AUGUST 20, 1832. [VOL. XIII......NO 637.

TERMS.

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SECOND SPEECH

Of MR. McDUFFIE, of S. Carolina, on the Bill proposing a reduction of the Duties on imports. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 1832.

(CONCLUDED.)

But one of the gentlemen inferred that the cotton business must be more prosperous than any other, because the annual production of that article had increased from 92 millions of pounds in 1818, to the enormous quantity of 275 millions of pounds in 1831. Nothing can be more utterly delusive than superficial and partial statements of this kind, as the House will perceive when the whole case is presented. When I inform you, sir that the 92 millions of cotton which we produced in 1818, was sold for 32 millions of dollars, and that the 275 millions produced in 1831, sold for only 25 millions, you will be able to form some estimate of the weight which ought to be attached to such loose statements and inferences from gentlemen, who, however well they may understand their own concerns, know very little about ours. This very fact of the extraordinary increase in the production of cotton, connected with the no less extraordinary decrease in its price, furnishes the most conclusive demonstration of the decline, the suffering, [illegible] of the oppression and colonial vassalage of the cotton planting States.—A fall, sir, in the price of agricultural staple from thirty-four to 9½ dollars a hundred, in the short period of thirteen years, is a thing for which there cannot be found any precedent in the history of the world. As it regards manufactures, the productive power and the improvements of machinery are so progressive and illimitable, that the fall of prices furnishes no evidence at all of the diminished prosperity of the manufacturing classes. It proves nothing but that efficiency of manufacturing labor has been increased by human invention, and that the cost of production has been proportionately diminished. But widely different is the case with the productions of agriculture; for, while in the progress, of society, labor becomes more and more productive in manufactures, it must, in the very nature of things, become less and less productive in agriculture. The improvements made in the implements and the operations of agriculture are very inconsiderable, even in the course of a century. A field laborer can now do very little more in a day than could have been done by a field laborer one hundred years ago. But this is not all. The productive power of the soil is perpetually diminishing; so that, while the machinery with which the manufacturer operates is constantly deteriorating. Hence it has been laid down as a principle, by writers on political economy, that the price of grain varies less, from century to century, than that of other articles; and that, in the progress of population, this price should gradually increase instead of being diminished. Now let us apply this reasoning to the production of cotton in the United States, and the condition of the southern cotton planter.

In the southern Atlantic States, the soil for the last thirteen years, has been in a steady progress of exhaustion and impoverishment; the productive power of a given quantity of land and of labor has gradually diminished yet, notwithstanding, the price of the great staple article which that land and labor are engaged in producing, is now less than one-third of what it was at the commencement of the series.

To trace the progress of this decline, in connexion with the successive additions to the burthens of the tariff, the average price of the whole cotton crop for the four years preceding the tariff of 1824 was 15½ dollars per hundred pounds, for the four years following, (exclusive of the year 1825, which was a year of speculative prices) it was twelve dollars; and for the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, the average price has not exceeded ten dollars.

This estimate includes the long staple as well as the upland crop, striking an average of the whole.

While the price of the great agricultural staple of the southern States has thus rapidly declined in price, that of flour, the agricultural staple of the northern States, has undergone comparatively, but a very inconsiderable decline. For the four years preceding the tariff of 1824, the average price of the whole crop exported was 5½ dollars per barrel: the four following years, it was 5½ dollars; and for the last four years, it has been about the same.

And, sir, it is in the face of these undeniable facts, which demonstrate that the cotton planters do not receive one half income from a given amount of capital and labor that they received ten years ago, that the people of the south are very calmly told by their oppressors that they must be prosperous because of the great increase of their production! What better idea can be given of the oppression and slavery of a people than to say, it is that condition in which their labor and productions are rapidly increasing, and their aggregate income at the same time diminishing? Yet this is the precise state of things pointed out by gentlemen as the indication of prosperity.

It has been said by one gentleman that he cannot conceive it possible that the planters would so greatly increase the production of cotton, if their prosperity were on the decline. I am not at all surprised that those who know nothing of our condition, and whose lot has exempted them from our melancholy experience, should be unable to conceive that a people could endure as much as we have endured. In the northern States, if one branch of industry, from any cause, becomes less prosperous than the average of other employments, the persons engaged in it have the easy and obvious resource of abandoning it, and embarking in some more profitable branch of industry. In such a community, any extraordinary burthen thrown upon a particular employment, which should reduce the profits below the common average, would be promptly followed by a withdrawal of capital and labor from that employment, and a consequent decrease of production. But the very fact to which the gentleman referred, the rapid increase of production under a no less rapid decrease of price, conclusively proves that the people of the southern States cannot avoid the oppressive burthens which have destroyed their prosperity, by abandoning the employment upon which these burthens are imposed. The whole capital and labor of the country are engaged in the proscribed employment, and, from obvious causes, cannot be transferred to any other employment without involving the loss of one-half of their value in the first instance, to say nothing of the unsuitableness of southern labor and southern habits for the business of manufactures. The southern States are precisely in the condition that England would be in if united with France under a common government, and if that Government should levy a discriminating tax upon English manufactures, while those made in France were exempted. The English manufacturers could not avoid the tax without deserting their country; and, in like manner, the southern planters cannot avoid the discriminating burthens to which they are subjected, without sacrificing, in the aggregate, one half of the capital of the community, and then embarking in an untried pursuit. A tax laid upon a particular trade or calling may be avoided, but a tax laid upon the whole community never can. The southern States, therefore, are precisely in the condition of a description of manufactures whose productions are subjected to an enormous duty, from which all other productions are exempted, and who are yet placed under a legal compulsion to continue in the same employment. The only resouce, in such a case, is to make up by increased labor and exertion for the burthens imposed; and to compensate for the diminished value of the taxed production, by an increased quantity of it. And such has been precisely the case in regard to the production of cotton. The more heavy and oppressive the duties imposed upon our exchanges have been, the more active and efficient has been our industry; and the less the exchangeable valueof our staples the greater has been the amount of our production.

The property of the great body of the cotton planters consists in a soil and climate peculiarly adapted to produce cotton the most valuable staple of the earth; and not adapted to produce wheat, the other great staple of agriculture: and it consists, also, of a description of labor adapted only to the operation of agriculture. Owing to the heat and dryness of the climate, soil of a given fertility will not produce much more than half the quantity of wheat, or other grain, that soil of the same quality will produce in the northern State. The law of nature therefore, as well as their own peculiar domestic institution, have not only decreed that the southern State should be an agricultural people, but that they should pursue those branches of agriculture in which they are now engaged, and which depend principally upon foreign countries for a market. The remarks which have been made in relation to cotton are even more applicable to rice. The value of the rice lands would be worth, comparatively, nothing for the production of any other staple. If the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAVIS) will consider these things, he will be at no loss to account for what seemed to him to be an incredible phenomenon in political economy, that South Carolina and Georgia should cultivate cotton in competition with the new State of the southwest, when the latter can as well afford to make cotton at eight cents a pound as the former at ten. The truth is, the people of South Carolina and Georgia are obliged to cultivate cotton under all the disadvantages of a double competition, created by the legislation of this Goverment, or to do what would be worse. I say they are subjected to a double competition by the legislation of Congress. If we consider them as producers of cotton, they are exposed to the unequal competition of those who obtain from the Goverment, at a dollar and a quarter, lands that are more productive than those which cost ten dollars in South-Carolina and Georgia. If we consider them as producers of the manufactures for which their cotton is exchanged abroad they are compelled by the goverment to sustain a still more unequal competition with the northern manufactures: for, in this case, the cost of their production is 40 or 50 per cent. more than that of their northern rivals, owing exclusively, to the impositions of this Goverment, and yet they are obliged to sell these productions for the same price.

Sir, there never was a community of men, who bore the name of freemen, so ruinously oppressed by the curse of mis-goverment as the southern Atlantic States of this Union. And yet, sir, when we tell the story of our wrongs and sufferings, a gentleman who cultivates the alluvial soil, and represents the sugar-planting nabobs of Louisiana, (Mr. BULLARD) rises up, with great complacency, and offers us the most cruel mockery for our consolation by telling us of the wonderful operations of the cotton planters in Louisiana, and that they can attord to make cotton at three cents a lb.! Pray, sir can any reason why I should patiently submit to be plundered of one-third of my income by the protecting system, be fairly deduced from the fact that the cost of producing cotton in Louisiana is not half so great as it is in South-Carolina? On the contrary, is not this the strongest of all reasons why the people of South Carolina should be permitted to enjoy the fruits of their own industry, and not have them taken away by the unconstitutional exactions of this Governmet, and given to the favored objects of its bounty in another region of the confederacy? If the cotton planters of Louisiana are not now in a situation to feel the oppression of the protecting system, or if they are induced to bear it in consideration of an annual bounty of of a million and a half of dollars given to the sugar planters, it certainly furnishes no sufficient motive for their representative here to exult in the advantages they enjoy over the southern Atlantic States, and to rebuke the people of those States because they will not tamely submit to be utterly exterminated by this system of plunder and oppression. [Here Mr. BULLARD disclaimed any feeling of exultation in what he had said: he had simply stated facts.] Mr. McDuffie said: I am glad, sir, to be informed that I have mistaken the tone of the gentleman's remarks. I was perhaps misled by the peculiar manner and emphasis with which he declared that *his* constituents had never participated in this false clamor about robbery and plunder. One of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) has been pleased to refer the House to another proof of the prosperity of the southern States: the increase of their population. This, sir, is a much more fallible criterion of prosperity than the increase of their productions. There is no part of this Union, thanks to Providence, and not to the wisdom of cur Government, in which the preventive check upon population, as Malthus expresses it, has yet begun to operate. And I think the gentleman might have been induced to distrust the application of this theory to the United States, by a fact stated by himself in regard to South Carolina. He said the slaves had increased more rapidly than the whites; and it would follow, if his argument be worth any thing that the slaves are also more prosperous than their masters.

But the gentleman groups together the whole of the southern and south-western States, and appeals to the increase of their aggregate population as a proof of their prosperity. Now, does not the gentleman know that Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, are new States, and have been peopled principally by emigration since the late war? Does he not also know that about one half of the territory of Georgia, and that the most fertile and productive, has been acquired from the Indians, and brought into cultivation within the last twenty-five years? And has he not himself admitted that the population of South Carolina—a State which has had no new lands to bring into cultivation—has actually fallen off in comparison with that of the other States?

The truth is, Mr. Speaker, the citizens of South Carolina have a strong attachment to their native soil. All of them would desire that their bones should be deposited with those of their ancestors. Yet, sir, they are constrained by their necessities to break those powerful ties of feeling and of patriotism, and to fly to the wilderness to obtain a temporary relief from the exhausting operation of this oppressive scheme of legislative plunder. For the last ten years our population has been moving off, and almost literally, in shoals, urged by their poverty and not by their will, to bid a final adieu to the homes of their fathers, and all the endearing associations connected with them.

But, sir, they cannot get out of the reach of oppression, however they may mitigate their sufferings for a time; and, in the course of a few years, when their lands shall begin to be exhausted, they will be too fatally convinced that no climate, however propitious, no soil, however productive, can render tyranny and oppression tolerable to treemen.

I will now draw an exemplification of the practical effect of this restrictive system upon the productive industry of the planting States, from a subject with which this House is, unfortunately, but too familiar; I mean Internal Improvements. Europe, sir, is the natural market of the southern planters, and they have precisely the same interest in maintaining and improving the channels and facilities of a cheap intercourse with England, France, Holland, and Germany, that the farmers and manufacturers of the United States have in maintaining and improving those channels and facilities by which the internal commerce of the country is carried on. The ocean is the great highway by which the planting States carry their produce to market, and free trade may, with strict philosophical propriety, be compared to a railroad, which diminishes the cost of transportation. Commercial restrictions, on the other hand, may, with the same propriety, be compared to obstructions thrown into that highway, increasing the cost of transportation. A protecting duty of 50 per cent. has precisely the same injurious effect upon the planters as would be produced by destroying the railroad which conveyed their produce to market, and thereby adding 50 per cent. to the expense of transporting it. The protecting system is nothing more nor less than a permanent blockade of our ports, declaring the foreign exchanges of the southern States to be contraband, and rigorously exacting the penalty of 40 or 50 per cent. on the value of every cargo imported in violation of it. If a duty of 40 or 50 per cent. were levied upon the domestic exchanges of the country, if the farmers of Massachusetts or Pennsylvania had to pay that duty for the privilege of exchanging their grain for cotton manufactures or for iron, they would at once perceive that it was equivalent to adding 40 or 50 per cent. to the expense of transporting their grain to its proper market, by locking the turnpike gates, tearing up the bridges, and compelling them to travel over worse and more circuitous roads. But the avowed purpose and inevitable tendency of the American system is to accomplish the twofold result of obstructing and blocking up, by enormous tolls, the great natural highway which a kind Providence has provided for the planting States to communicate with their peculiar markets, and at the same time, opening ten thousand artificial highways to facilitate the internal commerce of the manufacturing States, with the tolls unjustly levied on the productions of southern industry, passing over the national highway. If the Government should tear up the foundations of my private way to market, in order to obtain materials to build a turnpike for a rival producer, it would not be guilty of an act of more outrageous injustice.

This bill, sir, is the final consummation of the protecting system, and it is curious to remark the effect of it on the commerce of the manufacturing States. While the advocates of this system have been denouncing free trade as a great national curse, they have studiously established, for all the States north of the Potomac, the most perfect system of free trade that ever has existed upon the face of the earth. I defy the historical research of gentlemen to produce a parallel. What production of northern industry is subject to the slightest possible restriction in seeking its proper market, whether that market be at home or abroad? As to the home market which is the great market of the manufacturing States, the Government not only imposes no restriction upon its exchanges, but grants enormous bounties upon them, unconstitutionally and unjustly levied on the exchanges of the planting States. This great branch of their trade, therefore is not only perfectly free, but it is more than free. Then, as to the foreign exchanges of the northern States, I have heretofore shown that, with some trifling exceptions, they are exempted from all duties or restrictions by this bill. But while the whole trade of the manufacturing States is thus entirely free, all the exchanges of the planting States, without a single exception, are subjected to the most enormous impositions, for the double purpose of supporting the Government, and of sustaining the manufacturing interests. In a word, sir, the planting States are compelled to pay 40 or 50 per cent. for the privilege of exchanging the entire mass of their staple productions, while the manufacturing States not only pay nothing, but are absolutely authorized by the Government to demand and receive from the planting States 40 or 50 per cent. more for their manufactures than they are intrinsically worth.

With all these facts before him, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAVIS) asked, with great earnestness, what interest could possibly maintain itself with a protection of only 25 per cent.? This is certainly a most extraordinary question. What interest can exist without a protection of 35 per cent.! I will tell the gentleman: The whole planting interest of the southern States not only exists without a protection of 25 per cent., but without any protection at all; it not only exists without protection, but it goes abroad upon the face of the deep, to encounter the competion of the whole world, under restrictive duties averaging nearly the double of 25 per cent. Yes, sir, while there is not a single branch of northern industry that can command even the home market, with all the advantages of proximity, without a protecting *bounty* of 50 per cent. the whole of the productions of southern industry have to go abroad under the oppressive *burthen* of the same rate of duty, and not only to encounter foreign competition, but foreign duties also. The ingenuity and the wickedness of man could not possibly devise a scheme more perfectly adapted to impoverish and desolate the southern States, and enrich the northern States by their spoils.

It is a system, sir, which regards the planters of the southern States as aliens, and their industry as foreign industry.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, referring to the cheap rate of slave labor in the planting States, asks, with a very significant emphasis, "do you expect the free labor of the north to contend upon equal terms with mere machines?" Sir, is this the language for one freeman of the same common country to hold to another? How dare the gentleman to ask me if I expect that his labor will contend on equal terms with mine? and by what authority does he propound an interrogatory so arrogant and insulting? It is the very language, sir, of a master, and cannot but cause the blood to boil in the veins of every southern man who has the spirit of a freeman. In the better days of the republic, before the spirit of the revolution had departed, this single question would have roused millions of freemen to vindicate their rights. Let me tell the gentleman, once for all, that I utterly disclaim his right to make any inquiry or question as to the description of labor employed in the southern States, and to assure him, that, if God gives the people of the south the spirit of his ancestors and mine, he will be obliged to compete with just such labor as they choose to employ, and upon terms, too, of perfect equality.

But, sir I can, at the same time, assure the gentleman that I look with no envy on the northern people. God forbid. On the contrary, I would rejoice if they could receive ten times as much for their labor as they now do. But I never will consent that the price of their labor shall be enhanced to an unnatural price, by the disguised appropriation of one-third of the proceeds of southern labor for their use and benefit.

It is in vain, sir, to disguise this matter or to conceal the true nature of this contest. It is no affair of speculative theory, but a plain business concern. And I will now tell the gentleman from Massachusetts, if he will pardon the liberty, what is the natural price of the manufacturing labor of the nothern States estimated in money. It is precisely the same as the manufacturing labor of England, and not a cent more.

Let us examine the elements of the comparison. The English and the northern manufacturers are employed in making the same articles. Does the English machinery, the great agent of production, cost any more than the American? Not near so much, sir. Iron the principal material used in its construction, does not cost half so much. Is the interest of money higher in England than in the United States?—but little more than half as high. Is the raw material of manufactures higher in England than in the United States? Cotton, to be sure, is a little higher, but all other raw materials, particularly iron and wool, are a great deal lower. The aggregate, therefore, of all the other elements of price, except the wages of labor is decidedly less in England than in the United States. Does it not follow, with demonstrative clearness, that in a free competition for the market of the United States, the wages of the manufacturing labor in the northern States, must be reduced at least as low as the wages of the same labor in England? The cost of importation is fully counterbalanced by the superior advantages of England in capital and machinery. I will now examine this subject in another aspect. The English manufacturer says to the southern planter, "my poor operatives have to labor for about ten cents a day, and I can, therefore, afford to give you the product of four days of their labor for the product of a single day's labor of your slaves."

Now, is not this the most beneficial of all exchanges for the cotton planters? Is it not better that they should receive the product of four days' foreign labor in exchange for one, than be compelled to receive only the product of one day's domestic labor, and that less efficient and productive in the proportion that twelve hours are less than sixteen?

Nothing can be more absurd and nonsensical than the doctrine of Mr. Niles and the Harrisburg Convention, which maintains that a nation whose labor is dear, cannot, without ruin, carry on a commerce with one whose labor is cheap. The very reverse is most obviously the fact. The cheaper the labor of the nations with which we carry on commerce, the more profitable must that commerce be, not only to the persons immediately engaged in producing its exchanges, but, of consequence, to the country at large. It is true, sir, that if the interest of the domestic manufacturers is to be considered the great master interest, to which the planting and exporting interests of the Union are to be offered up as a sacrifice, the cheapness of foreign labor may be regarded as an evil, and the manufacturers may properly say to their liege subjects, the planters, "you are hereby prohibited from exchanging one day's labor of your slaves for four days' labor of the English manufacturing operatives, in order that you may be compelled to give [illegible] days' labor for a single one, of the manufacturing operatives of your "very worthy and approved good masters."

Such, sir, is the plain language of the decree, embodied in this bill, which dooms the people of the south to eternal slavery; and whatever others may do, I here solemnly declare that I never will submit to it.

I feel that I am called upon to notice some of the remarks of another gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Appleton,) most of which I did not hear when they were delivered—if, indeed, they were delivered—but which I saw, for the first time, a few days ago, in a newspaper.

The gentleman was pleased to say that he could regard me in no other light than as "an expounder of the doctrines of political economy," and to add that the "notable discovery" that the tariff impoverishes the south, and enriches the north, is "miserable fallacy, hardly worthy in itself of a serious argument."

The House will doubtless recognize the great intellectual superiority and standing of the gentleman, his title to speak in such terms as these, of so humble an antagonist as myself. I must be permitted to say, however, that if this miserable fallacy be worthy of any argument at all, it is certainly worthy one more serious, and less important, than that with which we have been favored by the honorable member.

He has very fairly quoted, in his speech the substance of the doctrine which he denounces so contemptuously; and I am perfectly willing that it should go down to posterity embodied in the commentary, being well assured that it will stand as immoveable as a rock amidst the feeble and muddy current that ripples harmless around its base.

The gentleman was also pleased to say, that, to call the manufactures obtained for southern staples, "the productions of southern industry, was to confound all common sense." I doubt not that he judges by the standard of his own intellect, and I have only to remark that *common*, indeed, must that sense be, which can be confounded by a proposition so plain and obvious. He also said that the idea that the protecting duties diminished the exchangeable value of cotton, required "an effort of the imagination beyond his comprehension." On this point, sir, I have too much politeness to doubt the word of the honorable member. I can very well imagine, and that too without straining the doctrine of presumption beyond reasonable bounds, that there are many truths in political philosophy, neither very profound nor abtruse, that are quite beyond his comprehension.

The honorable member has taken frequent occasion to allude sneeringly to the expositions of poltical economy. Now, sir, while I perfectly agree with the gentleman that mere men of *books* are not the proper persons to regulate the political affairs of Empires, I must be allowed, at the same time, to say that it is not in the order of Providence that mere men of *spindles* should be elevated to that high destiny. For myself, sir, if it will give the gentleman any consolation, I here openly confess, with all proper humility, that I never read but one book on political economy in my life, and that was the work of Adam Smith, which fell into my hands before I went to college. And, though I have made occasional reference to the standard works on this subject since, I have never estimated their labors very highly, believing that they are too speculative, and have not sufficiently looked into the actual operation of government restrictions upon the differeut classes of productive industry, and upon the principles of human liberty.

Alluding to the dialogue, which I supposed to take place between the planter and the collector of the customs, the gentleman asks if an English manufacturer would not "run the risk of being made a laughing stock," who should alledge that the Gennessee wheat, which he had obtained for Yorkshire goods, was the production of his own industry, and remonstrate with the collector of the English

customs on the injustice of being compelled to pay an enormous duty for the benefit of the landed aristocracy? Whether, sir, this manufacturer would be made a laughing stock or not, would depend entirely on the character of the audience who should witness the colloquy. If an upstart English nobleman, with a full pocket, and an empty head, with a rabble of dependant retainers, should constitute the audience, I doubt not that the indignant remonstrance of the oppressed manufacturer would be put to scorn by the loud and heartless laugh of the oppressor and minions. But, sir, I rejoice in the belief that, in both hemispheres, the day of retribution is at hand, when the oppressors will no longer laugh at the calamity of their victims, but be compelled to "grin horribly a ghastly smile" in disgorging the spoils which they have forcibly taken from the labor of others.

I will now call the attention of the House to the commencement of this system of protecting duties, that the House may perceive how far the principles upon which it was originally founded have been extended. Alexander Hamilton is the author and founder of the system, and, in my opinion, is the only one of its advocates who has discussed its principles, not as the mere advocate of pecuniary interests, but with the enlarged, though mistaken views of a statesman. At tho date of his celebrated report, when the country was very deficient both in capital and labor, in comparison with its present resources in these respects, and when it was not half so far advanced in manufacturing skill, compared with other nations, as it now is, the highest protectiog duty which he ventured to recommend, was 12½ per cent.: and he distinctly laid it down as a principle of limitation upon the protecting duties, that, if the country was not in a sufficient state of forwardness to enable the protected manufactures to dispense with the protection in a reasonable number of years, it furnished a conclusive reason against granting it.

The duty then recommended on woollen manufactures, was only seven and a half per cent.; and yet, after the progress and the improvements of sixteen years, under a protection, successively increased, of 25, 33⅓, and 55 per cent., we are called upon to give a protection of about sixty per cent.; and gentlemen are evidently not satisfied with that. If Alexander Hamilton could be raised from the grave, how utterly would he disclaim the system which his principles have built up under the sanction of his name; It is, sir, an insatiable monster, which literally derives "increase of appetite from what it feeds on." In 1816, twenty-five per cent. was the utmost demand of the manufacturers, and even that was granted as a temporary protection, the act providing that, in a few years, the duty should go down to twenty per cent. This provision was repealed the very next year; and, in 1824, the duties were raised to 33⅓ per cent. on woollens, and proportionately on other articles. Finally, in 1828, they were raised nominally to 45 per cent., but really to between fifty and sixty on woollens; and but for the extraordinary excitement in the south, and the conviction that the people would not submit to it, I am warranted in saying, from what I have witnessed here, that the woollen manufacturers would now have demanded prohibitory duties, and would have carried them. Under these circumstances, I am thoroughly convinced that there is no principle of reaction in the system itself, and that it never can be arrested until it is resisted by the sovereign power of the States, whose productions it subjects to unconstitutional and oppressive burthens, and whose citizens it reduces to slavery.

I have presented these views in taking my final leave of this painful subject, not so much with the purpose of convincing the majority who support this system that I am right in the opinions I have advanced, as that I am sincere, and candid, and honest, in the course I have pursued, and may pursue, in relation to it. Through the whole course of my political life, I have looked steadily and exclusively to the only object that I regard as "worth ambition," that honest fame which will live with posterity, when this busy scene shall be left to those who are to come after us. While I regard with utter contempt and scorn the miserable gewgaws and ephemeral honors of mere official distinction. I confess, sir, that I feel a deep solicitude to carry with me, in every possible vicissitude, the good opinion of those with whom I have been associated in the public service, however widely we may be separated in our respective opinions. If I have succeeded in this object, I shall not regard this as an unavailing or an unprofitable effort.

From the Columbia Telescope.

On Tuesday the 24th ult. Senator Hayne having arrived in this place on his return from Washington, and an anxious desire to hear from him an account of the doings of Congress being felt by the citizens, a meeting was called in the Town Hall, which was quickly filled to overflowing. On motion of Col. Gregg, a committee was appointed to wait on General Hayne, and request him to gratify the wishes of the meeting.

Col. Gregg remarked it was now evident that nothing was to be hoped for, except from ourselves. He had been disposed to give the tyrannical majority in Congress full opportunity to redress our wrongs, by waiting as long as it was possible for freemen to wait. But as it had become apparent that they never would do justice to the country, by removing the opression which we had so long endured, he, for one, was determined to submit to it no longer, but to resist.

Gen. Hayne appeared, and delivered a long, admirable, and most effective speech; giving a full histry of the legislation of the last Congress, and its decisive termination. We cannot forbear attempting to give a sketch of this speech, aware as we are that we must do it great injustice. We took no notes, and can recall only a small portion of his various arguments, and none at all of his impassioned and eloquent declamation. We pretend to nothig more than to give the substance of as much as we do recollect, in our own words.

Gen. Hayne said that the Southern delegation joined the Congress of the United States last winter, with warmer hopes, and better prospects of obtaining something like justice for their constituents, than they had possessed for many years, or can ever again occur. Heretofore, however unjustly and unequally the country had been taxed, yet some apology had been afforded for it, by the fact, that there was use for the money. But this had ceased to be the case; the public debt was provided for. No more revenue than the comparatively small sum of ten or at the utmost twelve million, was now needed for the proper expenses of the government. And no method was known, by which a larger amount could be raised, without an acknowledged violation of the constitution. Thus it seemed that, apart from the justice of her demands, the oppression of the South must be taken off, from the inevitable necessity of the case—from the utter want of any plausible pretext by which it could be continued. The South, too, had given indication not to be misunderstood; had spoken in a voice which had at length made itself heard and believed—that she had waited for relief to the utmost limit of her patience, and was resolved, if necessary, speedily herself to redress her wrongs.

It was quickly seen, however, that the tyrannical majority in Congress were resolved to do any thing, rather than relinquish their ill-gotten gains. Their sole purpose seemed to be to fix the protective tariff as the settled system of the government, and to render it perpetual; entirely regardless of its consequences on the southern portion of the Union. In order to dispose of the immense surplus coming into the treasury, a system of such lavish expenditure was adopted, as to shew that nothing was thought of but how the public coffers could be most effectually emptied. The desigu was, rather than bring the taxes down to the wants of the government, to carry the expenditures of the government up to the taxes, and thus obtain a pretext for their perpetual continuance. It was a serious fact, that the more extravagant the appropriation asked, and the larger the sum it would require, with the more favour was it looked upon, and the more likely was it to prove successful.

First, the enormous Pension Bill was passed, which gives a sum equal to full pay for life, to every man who ever served as long as six month as a regular soldier, militiaman, or volunteer, during the war of '76. This is done when there already exists a provision more liberal than was ever made by any government for its revolutionary soldiers, and without any regard to the wealth or poverty of those who are to receive it. It could be shown that this act will give to the New England States a sum of money considerably larger than the expenses of all their state governments put together! It could not be said that that quarter possessed any higher claims on the present gratitude of the country than this, for it was here that the suffering of the revolutionary war was longest and severest. In the North it was ended in '79; in South Carolina it continued several years later. This bill was advocated by Massachusetts, and opposed by S. Carolina, certainly not from any superiority of generosity in the former over the latter. Massachusetts under the old pension law, receives one hundred and forty thousand dollars from the General Government. Massachusetts has a pension law of her own. How much does she pay by it to her revolutionary soldiers? Fifteen hundred dollars! So. Car. under the old pension law. receives from the Genl. Government ten thousand dollars! S. Caro. also has a pension law of her own. How much does she pay to her revolutionary soldiers? Fourteen thousand dollars! This bill will consume from three to five millions of dollars, and the amount can be increased at pleasure. Whenever it is wished to get rid of more money, the widows and orphans and grand children of those who have died, or all the soldiers engaged in the last war, may be added to the list.

Next came on a huge system of Internal Improvement. Some supposed, from his veto of Maysville-road bill, that the President would either decrease or put an end to this source of expenditure; but it has proved far otherwise. The Maysville appropriation was vetoed because it was an unconstitutional appropriation to a road. The President's constitutional scruples, it appears, do not extend to water courses. A bill has been passed and signed, appropriating eleven hundred thousand dollars to the improvement of rivers, and completion of roads. The Cumberland, and several other rivers are included, without their ever having been surveyed—without its being even known whether it be possible to render them navigable, or at what cost. The advocates of the system contending that the General Government has the right to appropriate the money of the States to any national road or river, it was asked on the floor of Congress, by some one from the South, what constituted a national road or river. "Why," replied a member, "any road or water course that facilitates intercourse, is national." Who ever saw or heard of a road or water course that does not facilitate intercourse? This alone opens a channel through which the treasury may be drained to the end of time. It is estimated on a very moderate calculation, that merely to complete the works which have been commenced, would require a hundred millions of dollars.

Of the spirit of the legislation of Congress on this subject, one instan[ce m]ay serve as an illustration. A member moved for an appropriation to render Mousing Creek navigable. The most expert geographers had never heard of Mousing Creek before, but upon close inspection of the map, it was found in Maine, some-where on the borders of the disputed territory.—It appeared that a mill had been built upon it, and after the dam was raised, it was found that there was not water enough to turn it! Thus the millers, being out of employment, petitioned for a slice of Uncle Sam's loaf! The appropriation to Mousing Creek was made! To be sure, the bill afterwards failed, from other causes, with which it became connected. But in a solemn vote, the appropriation was passed.

A bill was passed by one branch of Congress, for taking three millions of the public revenue, derived from the sale of the public lands, and dividing it among the States, for purpose of internal improvement and Colonization. It failed in the other house, but it was regarded as certain, that it would be passed at the next session.

In the arrangements of the present Tariff, as just passed, the most anxious and persevering efforts were exerted to increase Taxes on articles of Southern consumption while those consumed by the North were left untaxed, or scarcely burthened at all... The articles of luxury used by the rich are exonerated, while the necessaries of life required by the poor, are doubly burthened. The laces, and silks, and jewelry, that adorn the rich man's bride, are allowed to pass almost free, while the flannel and calico that clothe the poor man's wife and children are taxed more than double. From those articles which the manufactories of this country, cannot produce, such as tea, coffee, spices, &c. the tax on which operated not so unequally, the duty is removed; while iron, salt, sugar, coarse woollens and cottons, &c. pay from 100 to 200 per cent. So that the bill as it now stands gives an absolute bounty to the North, of many times the whole amount of taxation paid by the North.

All these views, when laid before Senate, had no other effect on the Northern members, than to increase their anxiety for taxation, because they felt it as a bonus conferred on their portion of the country. Three members indeed did acknowledge to him that his views of the subject were undeniable, as well as the consequences he predicted: but what could they do, while they were instructed by their constituents to vote in favor of the system.

His own efforts, and those of other Southern members, to decrease the rate of imposts or low priced woollens and cottons, and other articles of prime necessity, were in vain: and his final prosposition, that no article should be taxed beyond one hundred per cent. on the value, was rejected by the monopoly party with horror, as ruinous to the manufacturers. Whenever the vote was to be taken as to the amount of duty on any articule, the Tariff majority seemed to make no other enquiry than "does this afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturers" It was by this consideration alone that the question was continually determined. In fixing the protecting duties at the rates which were at last adopted, it was done with the understanding and the declaration, that if they were found insufficient, they could raise them whenever they pleased. It was his firm persuasion, that the tariff system was gaining in strength, and that so far from being diminished in future, it would be increased at the expense of the South.

Gen. Hayne concluded by saying that all hope of relief from Congress had totally vanished. We had now no other safety than such as we should procure by our own determiuation as freemen. We must be content to work out for ourselves our own salvation from intolerable oppression and unconstitutional usurpation. That Liberty, without which the Constitution would be an idle mockery—that equality of the benefits and burdens of the Government, without which the Union would be the greatest curse—depended for their preservation on our instant efforts. It only remained for us to act without delay in their defence—to do our duty, and let the consequences follow. His own opinion was, that circumstences required the call of a Convention of the people of the State. It was proper that the People, the supreme power of the land, should meet and decide this matter for themselves. This no reasonable man, of any party, could deny, and he hoped that at the approaching elections, no candidate would be voted for, who was not favorable to a Convention of the People.

DINNER TO P. P. BARBOUR, Esq.

The citizens of Amherst Court house and its vicinity, hearing that Judge Philip P. Barbour was on a visit to his son-in-law, John J. Ambler, Esq. appointed a committee to wait on Judge B. and request him to partake of a public dinner with them.

On the appointed day, a large and respectable number of gentlemen sat down to an elegant and sumptuous repast, prepared by Dr. James Powell.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. Every thing was conducted with dignity and propriety. Though Judge Barbour was personally known to only two or three of the company, he met with the most enthusiastic and cordial reception. It was the spontaneous and free will offering of a free and enlightened people to a distinguished public servant. We assembled, as members of the republican party, to do *honor* not to *the man* but to our *principles*. For it was not his abilities, great as they are, nor his unblemished private character, which not even the violence, of party rancor has *dared* to assail, but to the great and sacred principles which, through a long and eventful political life, he had so firmly, consistently, and eloquently advocated, that our homage was paid.

It was cheering to our hearts to recognize in our distinguished guest, in these days of apostacy and desertion, *a man* "in whom there is no guile," one who adheres to the faith once delivered—a genuine republican of the Jeffersonian school.

After the cloth was removed, Sterling Claiborne was appointed President, Champe Carter 1st Vice President, Dr. James Powell 2d Vice President, and Capt. Henry L. Brown Secretary. When the ninth toast was announced, a highly inspiring scene followed. Cheers and plaudits, with other ardent manifestations of approbation, made the welkin ring, and every eye sparkled with pleasure.

After the noise had subsided, Judge Barbour rose and addressed the company most eloquently and feelingly, in substance as follows:

"I should be wanting, gentlemen, as much in candor as in sensibility, if I did not acknowedge the gratification which I feel at the good opinion which you have just expressed, and the very great kindness with which it has been received.

From those with whom I have long been acquainted, towards whom I have stood for a series of years in the most intimate relations, I might have expected somewhat of the partiality of personal friendship. But to many of you, I am a stranger, alike unknowing and unknown.

Indeed, it is the second time in my life that I have been within the borders of your county; and on each of these occasions, led by paternal feelings to visit the family of a daughter. Upon you, therefore, I have none of those claims arising from individual intimacy. To what cause, then, am I to ascribe it, that, under these circumstances, I should receive such a decisive manifestation of confidence and good opinion, as would almost have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, even if it had come from those whom I number amongst my neighbors, my acquaintances, my friends? Gentlemen, it is a tribute not so much to any merit of mine, as to those principles which you profess, in common with me. It is not the man, but the doctrines, to which you pay respect. It is, in part, the fruit of a spirit of liberal justice, which disposes you to award to *faithful exertion* in the public service, that approbation, which belongs, of right, only to successful action. It is the out pouring of the goodness of your hearts, in favor of one, who, if he have no other claim to your favorable consideration, can assert that of an earnest and steady adherence through life, to those great principles of constitutional law, which constitute *your* and *his* political creed. At an early period, I adopted that creed which I have not only professed, but with fidelity endeavored to practice throughout my whole career, as a public man.

Its articles are true and brief; but in my estimation they constitute the true faith. As to the first, all parties profess to be agreed. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, for it is written in the book in language so plain that he who runs may read. It is, that powers not granted to the Federal Government, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. But, gentlemen, the great question which arises is, by what rule shall it be decided, what powers *are* granted? We have adopted as the second canon of our creed, that this question shall be resolved by a restricted construction of the instrument assigning them.

When I speak of a restricted construction, let me not be misunderstood. I do not mean, like the miser, who grudgingly deals out from his hand, to stint the Federal Government, by a straight-laced system of constraint, in the use of the faculties which the Constitution has imparted to it. I do not mean to curtail it of its fair proportions, and to present a mass of imbecility, where it was intended to infuse into it strength and energy. No, gentlemen, this is no part of my purpose. My object is to retain the distribution of power, in the exact proportions in which it has been made—to prevent the stronger party from taking, by *construction*, what is not given it by the instrument to be construed—to restrain both the Federal and State Governments within their respective spheres—so that they shall revolve around their common centre, in concentric circles, differing in dimensions, according to their respective natures and objects; thus avoiding all collision, and preserving that harmonious action which is indispensable to the happiness and prosperity of our country. As one star differeth from another in magnitude, so do these political bodies; yet, like the stars, each is necessary, in its proper place, to complete the great design with which the whole system was formed. Gentlemen, this is neither the time nor place for *political discussion*. But in vindication of those principles, which you and I profess in common, I may be permitted, for a moment, to inquire what is the cause which has disturbed the harmony of the Union, and produced so much painful anxiety in the minds of our people? Is there one who hears me, who is at a loss for the answer? Is not the assumption of disputed powers by the Federal Government confessedly the source from which so many waters of bitterness flow? Sirs, the unruffled bosom of the ocean, on a summer's eve, would not be more calm than our country would now be, if the American Congress had only acted upon this one broad principle on which the constitution is laid: That, to the Federal Government belong those powers which concern us as a whole; to the States, those which regard us as parts. In relation to the first class, there is a common interest, and with it a common feeling. There is no danger, then, that collision of interest, or excitement of feeling will arise, from the exercise of these powers. But, when the Federal Government attempts to exercise those of the second class—when it attempts to legislate upon subjects of a local character, where, by the great deversity of climate, pursuit, and other causes, a benefit imparted to one portion of the country, is felt to be at the expense of another—that collision and that excitement will come, and unhappily have come, to a degree which threatens alarmingly to disturb our peace and harmony. Need I offer you, gentlemen, any further comment upon this fruitful theme, than merely to refer you to those great battle grounds of controversy, internal improvements and the tariff? But for questions such as these, should we not now enjoy a profound political calm? Am I not then justified in saying that our creed leads to peace and concord, whilst the contrary one is calculated to keep us forever in troubled waters? This question shall be answered, not by me, but by one whose response will have much more weight than any thing which I can say. The Chief Executive Magistrate of the union, as you will have learn'd from the public prints, has just rejected the bill renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States. He has had the firmness, in the face of menace and intimidation, to do his duty, and to prove that he valued his country more than himself; for his adversaries had solemnly and exultingly forewarned him, that such a step would cost him his election. And shall this ill omened prophecy be fulfilled? Have we come to this, in little more than half a century from our political birth, that avarice, and the avarice of a *few*, too, has become so strong that the energies of a whole people cannot grapple with it? I had read, that it was insatiate—that it was a flame which burns unceasingly; and that, whether it was fed by plenty or starved by want, it was alike unquenchable. Bnt I had not read nor heard, and I trust I shall never learn, the fatal truth, that it is more potent than the Constitution of my country; and that he who has been placed, as a sworn sentinel upon the watchtower, to guard that Constitution, is to be hurled from his post, for disobedience to the high behests of this monster. No, gentlemen, it cannot be; we must be reserved for other and higher destinies than these.

The message sent to the Senate, on this occasion, at once shows the danger of federal encroachment, and gives us reason to to hope that it may be arrested in its march. We are justly told in that valuable paper, that most of the dangers which impend over our own Union, have sprung from the abandonment of the legitimate objects of Government by our national legislation. We are told, too, and I rejoice to hear it from that high source, that experience should teach us wisdom—that it is time to pause in our career, and review our principles. Gentlemen, our Government, so fruitful in useful lessons of instruction to mankind, in this paper exhibits a trait of character, as valuable as it is elsewhere unknown. It is this—In every other country on earth, the Executive is the department from which danger of usurpation is apprehended—and the Legislature is relied upon as the barrier against it. Here, on the contrary, it is the Legislature of whom the people complain, and the Executive is seen offering itself as a bulwark against the tide of legislative encroachment.

Gentlemen, I congratulate you upon this interesting event. I congratulate you upon the late veto. It has been beautifully said that there is a point of depression, as well as of elevation, beyond which human affairs seldom pass, and from which they naturally return in a contrary progress, My own experience confirms the truth of this aphorism. For, in all the conditions in which we have been placed, at every stage of our progress, no matter how the political horizon may have seemed, for the moment, to have been overcast, something has occurred, which, like the Sun emerging from behind the passing cloud which obscured it, has cast a cheering light over the gloom, and brightened the prospect before us.

Such, in my estimation, is the late veto.—After that, we may indulge the hope, that the doctrines which you and I profess, have reached their lowest point of depression—that in the natural order of things, the time is about to come again, when they shall rise from their *true* level, and become the standard of the *true* faith—when, by a political cycle, the Legislature shall be brought back to the point from which its declination commenced; and, taking its position in the political firmament, by the side of the Federal Executive, shall, with that body, constitute a constellation, to which, as to the cynosure, we shall look, to guide our course: when each and every department in our complex constitutional system, shall move in its respective orbit, and thus each perform its allotted part towards the fulfilment of one great purpose of the creation of all—national strength cemented by national harmony.

When, gentlemen, that time shall have come, then, indeed, will the golden age of this republic have returned amongst us; and so long as it shall continue, we shall enjoy all the happiness *in fact* which our ancestors anticipated *in speculation*, when they formed the Constitution under which we live."

Judge Barbour sat down amidst enthusiastic bursts of applause, and concluded by giving the following toast:

The people of Amherst.—I thank them for their hospitality—I admire them for their sound political principles.

The following extract will show people that no other Bank can be chartered until the present shall have expired. The concerns of the present Bank must be wound up, before Congress can even pass an act to charter another:—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract from an act of Congress to incorporate the subscribers of the present Bank of the United States.

"Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That no other Bank shall be established by any future law of the United States du[ring] the continuance of the corporati[on] hereby created, for which the faith of th[e] United States is here pledged."

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

AUGUST 20, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, PHILIP P. BARBOUR OF VIRGINIA.

☞ We would call the attentio[n of] our readers to the Speech of P. P. B[ar]bour, delivered at Amherst C. House, V[a.] From that Speech they will learn wh[at] his true principles are. He there speak[s] for himself. To that speech every R[e]publican should look for his political cre[ed.] We beseech all our readers to peruse [it] attentively and to ponder upon it. It is [an] able and beautiful production.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE W. CAROLINIAN.

It is with much reluctance I appear be[fore] the public; my habits and occupa[tion] in life are opposed to it: but in look[ing] over the Yadkin & Catawba Journ[al] of the 13th inst., I there saw a publicatio[n] or certificate, signed, *Alexander Long* a[nd] *William Chambers*, two of the inspector[s] of the election, held in Salisbury on th[e] 9th inst., wherein they have thought pro[per] to introduce my name, for what pur[pose] I am at a loss to know, unless they wished to wound my feelings, & injure m[e] in the estimation of my friends and ac[quaintances], because I did not think prop[er] to act with the inspectors, and their friends on that day. Under such circum[stances], I deem it a duty I owe myself, my friends and the public, to state some of the facts that occurred, at the Court House, on the day of the election, and then leave them to judge whether, or no[t] those two *inspectors* of election, *Alexander Long and William Chambers*, were justified in the attempt to withhold from me, those blessings of our constitution, those privileges, the boast and pride of every American Freeman, that invaluable blessing, of not only voting, but also vo[t]ing for the man of his *choice*. It is know[n] to my fellow-citizens, that I have for se[v]eral years done business for the late res[pectable] House of Kyles and Me[enan], Salisbury; Mr. Daniel Meenan, the ac[t]ing partner, having determined to mov[e] from this State, found it necessary to a[dopt] some plan to reduce his stock of Goods, faster than he could do, by his reg[ular] sales in Salisbury. He accordingly determined to make up a small assortment, and send them to Statesville in the Spring of 1831, to try and sell them as soon as possible,—for the want of some other per[son] to carry this plan into effect, he re[quested] me to do so; and to gratify my friend, Mr. Meenan, I consented to leave Salisbury, temporarily, with that view, but without any idea that I was giving it up as a *home*. Accordingly I went to Statesville and rented a House by the *month*, which is a sufficient proof that I had no idea of making Stateville a *permanent residence*, but that I considered Salisbury my *home*; for while in Statesville, my employer paid my public Taxes here, and entered my taxes for 1832 of which I have the receipts to show.—Under the above circumstances, I did not hesitate to approach the polls, with the confidence of a freeman; but on tendering my vote to the Sheriff, Mr. Alexander, one of the candidates for the Borough, rose and directed the inspectors, not to receive my vote; alledging that it was illegal, although I had sworn to the fact, that I considered Salisbury my *home* for twelve months previous to the election, and had paid public taxes. In addition to these facts, a gentleman of high standing wished to corroborate my statement before the Sheriff and inspectors, and throw additional light if possible on this subject, but was prevented from so doing by the interference of said Alexander, whose opinion was sustained by the said inspectors, Long and Chambers, contrary to their duty, and the respect due to the independent freemen of this County, and also contrary to the opinion of the presiding officer, the High Sheriff, and the remaining inspector. In the end, however, my vote was received and put into the Box as I understood, by the consent of the inspectors; but after Mr. Craige's majority was ascertained to be only *one*, then they wished to take it out again; objections being made by the Sheriff to such a high-handed measure, these *impartial* inspectors, Mr. Long and Mr. Chambers, thought proper to come out with a certificate dragging my name before the public.

JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, Aug. 18th 1832,

In another part of our columns will be found a communication signed "a Republican," which we publish by the request of the writer, as contained in the *Post-script* to the same.---It seems that the piece was addressed to the "Carolina Watchman" in answer to an article in that paper signed "Lucius," and the publication declined by the Editor of that paper; who has also favored us with a letter giving his reasons for refusing to publish "a Republican".

It appears to us to be a very singular course for an Editor, on his declining to publish the favors of his correspondents, to come out and request the Editor of another paper to publish his reasons for doing so. It strikes us that his own paper would be the proper channel for making known his objections.

Influenced however by Editorial courtesy, we will comply with Mr. Jones' request, and give his letter a place over the communication signed "A Republican." It is not for us to judge of the force of the three exceptions taken by Mr. Jones, but our columns, are free to the writer himself to do so, should this paragraph ever meet his eye.

We also take this occasion to invite both "a Republican," and "Lucius" if they so chose, to carry on the discussion in our paper provided they do not extend the same to too great a length, and will conduct it with dignity, & without personalities. We look upon the subject, as a most important one at all times, but especially at the present crisis in our government. We are the decided friends of "*State-Rights*," but we are willing to hear "Lucius" say all he can in favour of *consolidation*; and further, we are willing, nay anxious, that the attention of the public should be awakened to the question, in order that they may know what is going on.

In the absence of the Editor of this paper, the temporary superintendent consented, perhaps improperly, to admit the little communication signed "*S.*" It is too abusive and personal to be admitted into the columns of any paper, but inasmuch as the "*Spirit of the Springs*" was admitted, "*S,*" as an answer to it, could not in justice be rejected. The "Yadkin and Catawba Journal," where "S" first made his appearance should have published his reply. If we had followed the example of our neighbor we should have rejected it.

We are sorry to see that some of the opposition papers make Mr. Calhoun the subject of abuse and reproach for an alledged alteration in his opinions of the extent of the powers of the Federal government. We do not know that Mr. Calhoun's views upon this subject have undergone any change at all; but if it even be true that they are at this time diametrically the reverse of what they were, is it fair to villify him and question his motives when the change was calculated to impair and not to strengthen his popularity? Can we suppose, with any show of justice, that he was induced to make the somerset for any selfish purpose? But is it the evidence of a sound mind or an honest heart to persevere in our opinions when we know they are erroneous? It sometimes happens that men, viewing things thro' the medium of partiality, give into erroneous views, which, in their sober moments when the cataract of passion or the glow of feeling has subsided, they must condemn. If we may be permitted to judge from the speeches of Mr. Calhoun he was certainly in favor of protection to manufactures upon the ground of expediency, but we have not yet been able to find any admission of the power of the government to afford them protection. Mr. Calhoun has since said that he *then* doubted the power of Congress to protect domestic industry and he is *now* fully convinced of the absence of all power to effect that object. The question of power was not mooted either in his speeches or his reports whilst Secretary at War. But we care not what opinions Mr. Calhoun *may* have entertained upon this subject, it suffices for us to know that like an honest neophyte he has since avowed his hostility to the doctrine because he believes it to be unauthorised and dangerous to the dearest interests of our country.

The Van Buren presses have charged Mr. Barbour with the *sin of nullification*, as they term it, with a view of defeating his election to the Vice Presidency of the United States In this assertion we never placed any confidence, and we are pleased that we have it in our power to set the minds of all, who are in doubt, at rest upon this subject. Hear what the "Jeffersonian and Times," a *nullification* paper at Richmond, says about the political opinions of Mr. Barbour:—

"The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer calls this an "opposition paper devoted to Mr. Calhoun—and reckless about the means of pushing its favorite politician." This charge is based avowedly on the grounds that we support Mr. Barbour for the Vice Presidency. The charge itself is as ridiculous as it is untrue—and the trick of the inuendo altogether worthy of a partizan Editor. As it was intended to operate against Mr. Barbour, we feel called upon to state distinctly, that Mr. Barbour is in no way connected with the party to which we profess to belong, so far as its distinctive principles are concerned--for in other words, Mr. B. is no Nullifier. This we know—and we regret to say it, as we believe the doctrines to be those of Jefferson and the republican party of 1798. There is, therefore, no connection between Mr. Barbour and nullification. We say this on our own knowedge—and as an act of justice to him. For we are not willing to see an honest and upright statesman injured by the sly *inuendoes* of a Van Buren trickster."

Mr Barbour then is no nullifier but a firm, staunch Republican. Are all men who are opposed to consolidation, who raise their voices against the encroachments of the general government---who are in favor of the reserved rights of the Strtes, to be branded with nullification, because some Federalists have made the people believe that nullification is worse than disunion or civil war or a "plague, pestilence and famine?" A man may be opposed to the Tariff, to internal improvements and to the Bank and yet be no nullifyer. So far as purity of political principle and ability and integrity qualify him for the office of Vice Presidency there is no man better fitted to fill the station than P. P. BARBOUR of Virginia. We hope none of his friends will be deterred from supporting him because he is falsely charged with being a nullifyer.

"THE JOURNAL OF NONSENSE."

There is a newspaper published in Raleigh under the title of the "Constitutionalist" but which one of our western correspondents insists should be called the "Journal of Nonsense." That paper was established by two young men, natives of North Carolina, who to say the least of them were *Southern* men in feelings and principles. These young men, for some reason or other have retired from the paper, and it has fallen into other hands—and is now conducted under the influence of other feelings.

We know not who the Editor is nor have we ever seen any one who does. The "Oxford Examiner" has labored hard to discover his origin but all to no purpose:---his source seems as difficult to find as that of the River Nile. Some have supposed that he dropped from the Moon and is a real "moon-calf;" but one of our correspondents, in our last, under the signature of Catawba tells a different tale, how true we do not know: He says that the Editor of the "Journal of Nonsense" came to North Carolina "a Yankee Pedlar," then turned to teaching school and now to dealing ont his "Yankee Notions" in another shape. What gives probability to this report, is, that the Editorial columns of that paper very plainly show both the *Pedlar* and *Pedigogue*. We will give an example: In his last paper, speaking of ourself he says:---"We will recommend the Carolinian as peculiarly harmless in its nature, and evidently *anti-choleric*. Its qualities are *Soporific, Ambiqifique* and Hieroglyphick"---Bless us, what does this mean? These are real "jaw-crackers" and much harder to crack than even *wooden nutmegs* themselves? Whatever may be said about Mr. Ramsey's politics, there is no doubt he is the most learned "Pedlar" we have ever had in North Carolina. He is in all respects equal to the Pedigogue in the "deserted village" described in the following lines:

"The village all declared how much he knew,
'Twas certain he could write and cypher too;
While words of learned length & thrilling sound
Amaz'd the gazing rustics ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew."

ELECTION RETURNS.

Anson.—Senate, William A. Morris; Commons, Moses Cuthbertson, and Thomas D. Parke; Sheriff, Hampton B. Hammonds.

Mecklenburg.—Senate H. Massey, sen., no opposition. Commons, James Dougherty and John Hart. Sheriff, Joseph McConnaughey.

Iredell.—Senate, Col. Thomas Allison; Commons, Maj. Solomon Lowdermilk, and Capt. Geo. F. Davidson; Sheriff, Hiram Caldwell, without opposition.

Lincoln.—Senate, Daniel Hoke; Commons, Miles W. Abernathy, and Henry Cansler; Sheriff, Thomas Ward.

Wilkes—Senate, Genl Jas. Wellborn; Commons, Maj. W. C. Emmet, & John StClair, Esq. Sheriff, Col. John J. Bryan, without opposition.

☞ It will be seen by the following preamble and resolutions that there is considerable excitement in Georgia upon the subject of the tariff Our oppressers are widely mistaken if they suppose that the excitement in the South is confined to S. Carolina. With the exception of a few Federalists scattered here and there thro' this State *we* are all decidedly opposed to the tariff and will unite with our Sister States in adopting some means to rid ourselves of the burthen it imposes. At a meeting of *one thousand* persons in Lexington, Oglethorpe, the county in which Mr. Crawford, Gov. Gilmer and several other of the most distinguished sons of Georgia reside, a resolution was adopted to support *any other State* in *any opposition* she might make to the tariff. This smells strongly of *Carolina nullification.*

Public Meeting.—Agreeably to notice given by the circulation of hand bills in various parts of the town, an assemblage of from eight hundred to a thousand persons convened at the College Chapel at 4 o'clock on the evening of the first inst. to take into consideration the proper mode of relief from the evils of the present tariff. The Hon. *Wm. H. Crawford* was called to the Chair, and *Asbury Hull*, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by W. H. Torrence, Esq. of Baldwin county, who concluded by moving that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the individuals assemblied, upon the course necessary to be pursued in relation to this odious system—which motion was adopted. The Hon. A. S. Clayton arrived just as the motion passed, and immediately addressed the Chair, moving a reconsideration of the vote just taken, with a view to present to the meeting a preamble and resolutions already prepared, and in his possession. Upon this motion considerable debate ensued—Judge Clayton, Judge Berrien, Col. T. F. Foster, W. C. Dawson, Esq. Judge Longstreet, Gen. Harden, and John Milton, Esq advocating, and Gen. Glascock, W. H. Torrance, Esq. Judge Harris, Dr. Tinsley, C. Terrell, Esq. and D. M. Stewart, Esq. opposing it. Col. R. L. Gamble was in favor of appointing the *speakers* to constitute a committee. After two ineffectual attempts to decide the motion, the preamble and resolutions alluded to were read at the request of the Chairman, by Judge Berrien, who, in his usual able and masterly manner, advocated their passage—which was finally effected by a large majority. They are as follows:

Whereas the people of Georgia, as well in primary assemblies of citizens in their respective counties, as by their representatives in the Legislature thereof, have repeatedly and solemnly declared the several acts laying duties on imports (in so far as such acts transcended the purposes of revenue, and were designed for the protection of manufactures) to be unjust; oppressive and unconstitutional, and have solemnly announced their determination, not to submit to such unlawful exactions, and their consequent resolution to resist them, if after a reasonable time they should not be repealed.

And whereas the good people of this State, and others having common interest with them in this matter, have looked to the period of the payment of the national debt as that at which the income raised by taxation should be reduced to the sum required by the wants of the government, by duties fairly imposed upon all the imports of the United States, and have expected from the justice of that Congress which has just closed its session, a repeal of those obnoxious laws:

And whereas this reasonable expectation has been disappointed, and the protection of manufactures is now avowed as a permanent principle of federal legislation:

Be it therefore resolved, That we, as free citizens of Georgia, will not longer submit to a system of legislation, which is arbitrary, unequal, unconstitutional, and therefore unjust—that it be recommended to our fellow-citizens in the several counties, to elect delegates to a State Convention, to assemble at Milledgeville on the 2d Monday in November next, and to invest them with full power, in behalf of the people of Georgia, to maintain, preserve and defend the rights and privileges of the free citizens of this State.

Resolved, That John McPherson Berrien, Augustine S. Clayton, Joel Crawford, Samuel Rockwell, Wm. H. Torrence, Wm. C. Dawson, and Thomas Glascock, Esqs. be a committee of correspondence, to confer with our fellow-citizens of other States, on all matters connected with our common interests.

(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD, *Ch'n.*
ASBURY HULL, *Sec'y*

COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Craige:

According to the request of the writer of the enclosed, I send it to you, declining myself to publish it, for the following reasons which I hope you will do me the favour to publish, should you think proper to introduce his communication into your paper.

1st. I consider the article as an attack on me in alledging that I had departed from the principles contained in my prospectus.

2nd. The writer has undertaken to fix the authorship of Lucius on some one of six gentleman to wit: the Judges of the Superior Court; I cannot impliedly sanction this intimation by giving the piece a place in the Watchman.

3rd. He has predicated a course for me which he says would be *manly* and *liberal* and which he suspects I will not pursue. On these grounds I deem the article wanting in courtesy and offered only as a taunt. I do not believe that it was presented to me in good faith, and hence I beg to be excused from giving it to the public.

Yours Respectfully,
H. C. JONES.

FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Mr. Jones:

I had the pleasure of reading the first number of your paper a few days ago, and congratulate you on the neat dress in which it makes its appearance. I wish. Sir, I could equally approve the *contents* of your first paper. Without noticing your own departure, at the very start, from the principles laid down in your Prospectus, I think, no *Republican* at least, can read the communication signed "Lucius," without recognising in the writer, a zealous advocate for a *consolidated* government.

It remains Sir, to be seen what course you have marked out for yourself in reference to correspondents;—whether to exclude all except those of your own way of thinking, or, to open your columns to a free, but temperate discussion of important questions,—thus giving your readers an opportunity of seeing both sides and judging for themselves. If the first be your plan then you may publish whatever you please, without the fear of refutation, at least in your own paper; if the latter be your course which is certainly the most manly, and liberal, then, it is to be hoped that in the range of your paper's circulation some one will be found willing to advocate the doctrine of *State-Rights* in opposition to the principles of *consolidation* put forth by "Lucius."

In the absence of an abler pen, If you will permit me, I shall attempt it.

I can scarcely think it (tho' I am not without suspicions) that you and "Lucius" both being gentlemen learned in the law, will shrink from a fair discussion of this subject:—a few days will let us see.

"Lucius" in his horror of "nullification" has entirely neglected to inform himself as to what it is;

After his introductory remarks he proceeds to lay down three propositions which he says contain the doctrines of nullification: they are in these words:

1st proposition, "That the constitution of the United States is a compact entered into by Sovereign and independent States." If this be *nullification*, then every *Republican* in America, who is such from principle, from Thomas Jefferson down to my humble self, holds to *nullification*; for this is the very key stone of the doctrine of the Republican party of the school of 1798 as I will hereafter shew if you will give me an opportunity.

2nd prosposition "That in such compacts, there being no superior each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress." This proposition, like the first, is a part and parcel of the faith of the Republican party, and flows as a necessary consequence from the admission of the first: No Republican who is such in principle will deny this doctrine.

3rd proposition "That the sovereignty of States exist in their respective State Legislatures and that consequently the latter (State Legislatures) have, and possess the aforesaid right of judging of infractions and of the mode and manner of redress." Now Mr. Editor, if this be the doctrine of nullification, then I neither believe in it myself, nor in my opinion can any good republican, ever believe in it. But Sir, will you permit me to tell you, what your correspondent "Lucius" seems to be ignorant of "That this third proposition of his does not contain the doctrines of nullification,—nor do even the "South Carolina nullifiers" hold to this. They do not hold that the sovreignty of the States exist in their respective Legislatures: or that those Legislatures have a right to nullify an unconstitutional act of Congress.

Here then, we are at points; your correspondent "Lucius" asserts a proposition. I deny it; now before the argument can proceed, he must come out and establish his premises; he must prove that his proposition truly contains the principles of nullification before he can move a single step forward, to show that these principles are wrong.

Your correspondent, who according to current report is a judge of the Superior Court, is certainly logician enough to know, that when the premises is wrong the consequent, must be so too: that however "close, forcible, and fair," his arguments may appear to you, they must fall to the ground if the proposition on which they are built, is a false one. It is clear therefore, that "Lucius" must establish his proposition, before he can insist on his arguments,—I call on him to do so; not indeed by giving us extracts from a newspaper paragraph hastily written by some badly informed essayist; but by references to the text Books of nullification, or, to the public, and official declarations of the nullification party in South Carolina. If he does not do this, what ought a candid public to think of Lucius? They must think that he has deliberately built up a man of straw, merely to show his dexterity in pulling him down again; or, that he resembles the Mad Cap in the Farce, who, in his rage for military glory, fancied a barber's block to be an enemy, in order that he might distinguish his gallantry by cutting it to pieces. A REPUBLICAN.

P. S.

Mr. Jones:—If you should decline the publication of this piece (which I cannot think you will,) then be so good as to put a cover around it, and direct it to the Editor of the "Western Carolinian." In that case I here request him to publish it. R.

TO THE SPIRIT OF THE SPRINGS.

"Be thou a spirit of health or Goblin d——d I'll speak to thee." You would induce the world to believe that you had actually written from the spot where the disease called nullification had attempted to propagate itself. This is a delusion you are attempting to practice;—It is believed that you write from your usual skulking place. It is not the first time that you have attempted to give a cowardly stab from behind the curtain. As your charge of Toryism is evidently personal, you are requested to come forward in your own proper name and specify; otherwise *keep concealed as heretofore; the object of scorn in the eyes of all honorable men*

S.——

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this C'ty., on the 2nd inst., by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. John Lingle to Miss. Caty Isahour, daughter of Peter Isahour of Cabarrus County.

DIED.

In this County, on the 21st ult., *Mr. Henry Roseman*, aged 41 years, 3 months and ten days.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY Aug. 18, 1832.	
Cotton in seed	2.00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9,00
Corn	40
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee.	18 to 20
Salt	$1.12
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3,25
Brandy	40
Whiskey	25 a 30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1½
Georgia do.	2 to 3
FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 7.	
Brandy, Apple per gal.	50 to 55
Do Peach,	62½
Bacon	7¼ a 8
Corn	58 a 60
Cotton, 100lbs	8½ to 8¾
Flour new,	$5 to 5 75
Salt	70 to 75
Iron	4 50 to 5
Sugar, brown	7½ to 9½
Coffee	13½ to 15
Molasses	30 to 32
Flaxseed	90 to $1,00
Wheat	90 to 95
Whiskey	28 to 32

Runaway Negro.

RUNAWAY or stolen from the subscriber on or about the middle of July 1831, his mulatto boy

STEPHEN.

He is about 20 years old, from 5 to 5½ feet in height, has a scar on his forehead, and stutters very badly. I think it probable that said boy was seduced away by somebody going to the back part of North Carolina, or the Western country. A liberal reward will be given to any person apprehending said Negro out of this State, provided he notifies the subscriber immediately, and a reasonable reward to any one taking him up in the State.

DUNCAN McLENNAN.

Chesterfield Distrct, S. C. August 11, 1832. } 1 w.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Aug 2, 1822.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock of

GOODS

belonging to the late firm of

KYLES & MEENAN,

all of which they are determined to sell at the

PHILADELPHIA & NEW-YORK

Prices. By strict attention to business, with a wish to be accomodating, we shall feel grateful for the patronage of our friends, and the people at large—at the old stand. 32tf

JOSIAH HUIE,
JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, July 6th 1832

JULIUS J. REEVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store, Rocky Mount, 14 miles West of Salisbury, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations; and if quality, variety & neatness of style, reduced prices, & close attention to business, be any inducement to purchasers, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

June 18th, 1832. 3mt39PD.

Land for Sale!

THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of Land, formerly owned by Almand Hall, dec'd. 10 miles West of Salisbury, containing 900 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConnaughey, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given.

J. C. McCONNAUGHEY,
WILLIAM McCOY.

Salisbury June 1st 8t42

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell for cash, on Thursday the 30th, Inst, at the dwelling house of HENRY LEAZER, the following property viz:

Three head of horses.
Five or more head of cattle.
A Stock of hogs
House hold and Kitchen furniture.
Farming Utensils and

Two tracts of land lying in the county of Rowan, on the head *waters of coldle Creek*, one being the undivided two fifths of a tract containing about 200 acres descended to the Heirs at Law of JOHN LEAZER Sen. dec'd adjoining the lands of Jacob Beever, Capt. Parks, Philip Rumple and others.—The other being the undivided half of a tract containing about 50 acres adjoining the lands of Dan'l. Overcash, Dan'l. Coleman, Philip Rumple and others.

DANIEL COLEMAN *Trustee.*

August 4th 1832. 3t38

BUTCHERING.

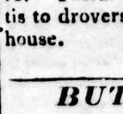
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and that he will continue to butcher during the season. He will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings in each week at from two and a half to 3 1-2 cents per pound.

He would remind those who have beeves to sell that he will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Mockesville Jonesville and Wilkesboro.' Pasturage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 33tf

PETER J. SWINK.

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver



WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAVER.

June 16th 1832. 28tf

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of
Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do, Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Seenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk camblets,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gause,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gause and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

FLAX-SEED Wanted.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies his old customers and friends, that he still continues to take

FLAX-SEED,

for which he will give CASH or SALT in exchange, at his old stand.

4t38 GEORGE VOGLER.

Salisbury, N. C. August 1st 1832

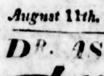
SALISBURY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at $7 per month. The price of tuition per session (five months) is $10 50, Drawing and Painting, $10 Music $20, paid in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

August 11th, 1832. 4t44

Dr. ASHBEL SMITH.



IN a letter received by a friend, dated at Paris in April last, Doct. Smith requests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner.

He will occupy his room on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 29tf

REMOVAL.

HARRISS & SHAVER would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their *CARRIAGE-MAKING*

ESTABLISHMENT,

to their new Shop two doors below the former residence of Dr. Ferrand, on Water Street, where they are always ready to attend to the calls of their friends, in their line of Business; such as the making and repairing of Carriages Gigs, Sulkeys &c.

☞ The blacksmith business is still continued in all its various branches, by JOHN I. SHAVER, at his old stand. 30tf.

New Goods!

DANIEL H. CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of GOODS, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

HE also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

600

W. J. JONES ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, ty, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831. 92tf

POETRY.

STANZAS TO MY HORSE.

BY E. BULWER, ESQ. M. P.

Come forth, my brave steed! the sun shines on the vale,
And the morning is bearing its balm on the gale
Come forth, my brave steed, and brush off as we pass,
With the hoofs of thy speed, the bright dew from the grass.

Let the lover go warble his strains to the fair,
I regard not his rapture, and heed not his care;
But now, as we bound o'er the mountain and lea.
I will weave, my brave steed, a wild measure for thee.

Away and away—I exult in the glow
Which is breathing its pride to my cheek, as we go;
And blithely my spirit springs forth—as the air
Which is waving the mane of thy dark flowing hair.

Hail, thou gladness of heart, and then freshness of soul!—!
Which have never come o'er me in pleasure's control—
Which the dance and the revel, the bowl and the board,
Though they flushed, and they fevered, could never afford.

In the splendor of solitude speed we along,
Through the silence, but broke by the wild linnet's song;
Not a sigh to the eye—not a sound to the ear—
To tell us that sin and that sorrow are near.

Away—and away—and away then we pass,
The blind mole shall not hear thy light hoof on the grass;
And the time which is flying, whilst I am with thee,
Seems as swift as thyself—as we bound o'er the lea.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Valparaiso, Chili, April 20, 1832.

MR. SMITH:

With much pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of a file of that valuable periodical the *American Farmer*, together with sundry other papers from different sections of the United States, so kindly forwarded by you per the Ulysses; which, from their variety, recent dates, &c. were the most acceptable treat, in that way, I have enjoyed since my arrival on this coast—and for which you will be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgements. I regret extremely my inability to make, just now, any suitable return for your favor. Being on the eve of departing for Lima, (the other naval depot on this station,) my time and attention are so wholly absorbed by official duties, that I find no leisure to collect any thing worth sending you. I have hastily made up and forwarded, however, by the brig Richard Alsop, a small box, containing:

1st—*Alfalfa* Seed.—This is the clover of the Spaniards; but resembles more the *lucern* than the clover of the United States. The *Alfalfa* is the only grass used in this country, to whose dry and arid summers it appears peculiarly well adapted, the root extending its fibres to a great length, say ten or twelve feet, following the moisture as it recedes from the surface of the earth, and thus imparting freshness and vigor to the plant for the whole of the dry season, during which no rain falls for a period of eight months in succession, the fields being dependent for moisture wholly on irrigation and light dews. It is said to exceed all other grasses in its nutritive properties, every species of hoofed animals eating it greedily, whom it fattens very quickly: And it seems almost to supersede the use of grain, even for animals of burden.—The Chilian horses, (those of the best blood being confessedly among the finest in the world) when fed on nothing but alfalfa, and a very small portion of barley, will endure fatigues and perform journeys incredible in our country. In those warm arid regions of the United States, where the common clover does not thrive well, I should think the alfalfa would be a valuable grass; and I hope some of your southern friends will be found willing to test the congeniality of their climate with its growth. I must confess, however, that where, in our country, the climate and soil are favorable to the production of clover, I doubt whether *alfalfa* can successfully enter the "field" of competition with it.

2d. *Caravanzas*, a species of pulse—which, I believe, is indigenous to this country, and was found here by the earliest Spanish settlers. This vegetable is used when dry, and constitutes an important ingredient of a favorite dish of the country, called *Puchero*. I am, myself, fond of the *caravanzas*; and perhaps, on trial, you and others might also relish them. From the small quantity I have sent, however, you will readily perceive that the first thing requisite in tasting their value, is, *to raise some*. [Some say these are the *garbanzos* (or chick pea) of the Spaniards.]

3d. Seed of the *Spanish Onion*.—There is probably an abundance of the same kind in the U. States, as these were originally brought from Old Spain; but as those produced in Chili, are, without exception, the finest vegetable of the kind I ever saw, I send you a small quantity of the seed. These onions are as large in circumference as a common tea plate, always white, and so mild in their flavor as seldom to start a tear, even from the most sympathetic eye.

4th. *Peruvian Cotton*.—Having seen a paragraph in several of the American papers, (and which you may possibly have transferred to the columns of the American Farmer) giving rather an extravagant account of what is therein called "*Payta Cotton*" a lot of which has been sent from this coast to the United States. I forward a small sample, in the seed, that you may be the better enabled to judge whether the paragraph in question is not more indebted to *the fancy of the writer* than to "facts," for the importance which it may be thought to possess.

So rich varied and interesting are the productions of the vegetable kingdom of these countries, that no one ought in my estimation, to be excused for calling *fiction* to his aid in describing them. But I must remark, by the way, that even a more amusing specimen of *epistolary fustian* than is afforded by the paragraph under criticism, has recently found its way into the American papers, in regard to the natural *wonders* of these southern regions. Sensible, matter of-fact people will, however, generally place a correct estimate on such ephemeral publications,—they view them as the offspring of either vain minds, or disordered imaginations. The *cotton* in question does indeed, grow on what a lively fancy might readily picture as "trees,"—but which I would rather call *shrubs*, about the size of a rank growth of James-town-weed,—it is, too, a *perennial* plant yielding cotton five or six years in succession.—But it is not, and I am inclined to think cannot be produced, *by any system of culture*, as abundantly and cheaply as the common upland cotton of our country. The best of it is seldom of a superior staple to our prime uplands; yet it can scarcely ever be purchased in seed, where produced, at a less price than four dollars, and frequently sells as high as six or seven dollars the quintal—its loss in ginning, being from 60 to 70 per cent. It is found in nearly all parts of Peru, Bolivia, and the Pacific coast of Colombia; but as it does not thrive in a higher latitude than 24 or 25° South, I doubt its capability to resist even our Carolina winters;—yet still I should be gratified to see an attempt made to acclimate it in the United States. I shall endeavor during my next temporary sojourn in Peru, to collect other facts in relation to this really valuable plant,—such as its peculiar characteristics, mode of cultivation, &c. &c.; and will let you hear from me again on the subject, should my enquiries result in developing any thing worthy your attention.

I shall also take pleasure in communicating with you, whenever I may get possession of any thing worth sending; and will feel much obliged for any papers or publications you may be pleased to forward. Not only the seeds, but whatever I may write are entirely at your disposal. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, PHILO WHITE.

☞ I also forward you a small sample of the *Barley* of Chili. It appears to be better than that produced in our country;—and is the only grain used here for feeding stock, there being very little *maize* or *oats*;—the climate, I believe, is not congenial to their growth.

Uncertainty of Infant Promise.—The tempers of children are so various that some display their powers as soon as they speak. Pope lisped in numbers; some even presignify their glory before they articulate; as in certain latitudes the sun is discernable, though for days and weeks he never rises above the horizon; while others, and the most famous, have been tardy in unfolding their abilities. Robert of Sicily, though most famous for his learning and genius, was so torpid when a boy that he was with difficulty taught the rudiments of grammar. Claude, the unrivalled master of the dressed landscape, was a dull youth. La Fontain had not the spirit of poetry awakened in him before his twenty-second year. Dryden gave no public testimony of his talents before he was twenty seven. And Cowper did not become an author till he was fifty. On the contrary, Baratiere, John Condiac, and other boys of surprising abilities, produced nothing meritorious. Their minds, like those bodies which rapidly exceed the common growth, quickly decay, while those of ordinary stature attain confirmed strength, and long lived maturity.

A merry fellow put a number of ram's horns into a basket, and went about, crying "New fruit." Lord Jersey hearing the noise, asked the man to show him the fruit, and upon seeing it, asked him, "Who the devil will buy ram's horns?" To which the fellow replied, "*If you are provided, I may meet others who are not.*"

The following (says the Journal of Commerce) was taken on Friday morning from the key hole of a shut-up shop:

Not Cholera-sick, nor Cholera-dead;
But, out of fright, from Cholera fled:—
Will soon return, when Cholera's over.
If from his fright he should recover.

MANSION HOTEL.
AT THE CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLEMONG.

☞ *The Office of the Northern & Southern tri weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Cheraw and Lincoln Lines, is at the* MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, AUGUST 7, 1832. 6t41

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from the first day of January, 1833, to the 31st day of December, 1834, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this office until the second day of November next, inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

2187. From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel County, and back once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 *a. m.* arrive at Springfield same day by 6 *p. m.*

Leave Springfield every Saturday at 6 A. M. arrive at Columbia same day by 6 P. M.

2188. From Kinston to Trenton, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Kinston every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Trenton same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Kinston same day by 12 noon.

2189. From Greenville to Stantonburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville every Wednesday at 9 A. M. arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 P. M.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 A. M. arrive at Greenville same day by 2 P. M.

2190. From Gravelly Hill by Lisbon and Taylor's Bridge to Clinton and back, once a week.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Thursday at 6 A M, arrive at Clinton same day by 3 P M.

Leave Clinton every Friday at 6 A M, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 3 P M.

2191. From Bedford by Shocco Springs to Warrenton, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bedford every Thursday at 7 A M, arrive at Warrenton same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 8 A. M. arrive at Bedford same day by 4 P. M.

2192. By Hillsboro' by Picket's Oil Mill, Ths. Benchairs, Hester's Store, Rich'd. Bullock's and Potter's Bridge to Oxford, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 A M. arrive at Oxford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Oxford every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 6 P. M.

2193. From Blakely by Stokesburgh to Germantown and back, once a week.

Leave Blakely every Monday at 1 P. M. arrive at Germantown same day by 5 P. M.

Leave Germantown every Monday at 6 A. M. arrive at Blakely same day by 10 A. M.

2194. From Roxboro by Hugh Woods to Black Walnut, Va., 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Roxboro every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Black Walnut same day by 1 P M.

Leave Black Walnut every Thursday at 3 1-2 P M, arrive at Roxboro same day by 9 P. M.

2195. From Leasburgh by Hightowers to Caswell c. h., 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leasburgh every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Caswell c. h., same day by 10 A. M.

Leave Caswell c. h. every Wednesday at 11 A. M. arrive at Leasburgh same day by 3 P. M.

2196. From Rockford by Juddsville to Bower's Store and back, once a week.

Leave Rockford every Thursday at 3 P. M. arrive at Bower's Store next day by 6 P. M.

Leave Bowers' Store every Wednesday at 9 A M, arrive at Rockford next day by 12 noon.

2197. From Concord by Mill Grove and Hickory Grove to Beatty's Ford and back, once a week.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Beatty's Ford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Beatty's Ford every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Concord same day by 6 P. M.

2198. From Lawrenceville to Wadesboro,' 26 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 6 A. M. arrive at Wadesborough same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Wadesboro' every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 P. M.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance, for an extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails, at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Post Master General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

5. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the *manner* of carrying, *increas of expedition*, *extension* of routes, *frequency* of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals, must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts;" and Superscribed "*Proposals.*"

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"*I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No , from to for the yearly compensation of dollars.*"

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shll be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent violate the Post Office law' or shall transmit commercial inteligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, unless the post master Gencsal shall otherwise direct, and without increase of compensation.

15. The Posmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue two years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Post Master General.

GENERAL P. O. DEPARTMENT, *July* 24, 1832. } 11t47

NOTICE.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected by himself in *PHILADELPHIA* and *NEW-YORK* from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GOODS, and the extreme lowness of his prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed towards him, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is

NEW & FASHIONABLE,

comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. 14t37

Salisbury, May the 10th 1832.

Cape Fear, & Yadkin Rail Road,

BOOKS of Subscription for Stock in this Company are now opened in the Town of Salisbury at the Hotel of Wm. H. Slaughter, and at the Mansion Hotel, and will remain open untill the 29th. day of August next. The subscribers are pleased to learn from a recent communication to them from the commissioners at Wilmington that $100,000 of stock will be taken in the Towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville and that the route of the intended Road will shortly be surveyed by an emenent Enjineer.

JAMES MARTIN jr.
MICHAEL BROWN.
WILLIAM H. HORAH.
TOMAS L. COWAN.
MAX: CHAMBERS. } *Commissioners.*

July 26th 1832.

Estate Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury on Thursday the 23rd August, being Thursday of the County Court; Sundry articles of wearing apparrel, some VALUABLE BOOKS, a pattent leaver WATCH, a first rate VIOLIN, all belonging to the Estate of Danl. & Hugh Meenan dec'd.. Terms made known at sale.

R. MACNAMARA, *Adm'r.*

August 2nd 1832. 3t37

Look Here.

THE building of a new Court-House in the Town of Jefferson, Ashe County will be let to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the day of September next, a plan of the building will be made known at the time, and may be seen in the clerks office. The building will be something like forty feet square, the wall of brick, &c. and probably will be required to be covered with zink. The undertaker will be required to give bond with approved security, for the performance of the work.

A. B. M'MILLAN,
J. SUTHERLAND,
A. M'MILLAN,
J. COUNCILL,
R. GENTRY. } COMM'RS.

July, 10th, 1822. 6t37

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

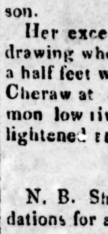
J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocera and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828 11

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.

A LARGE RECORD-BOOK, containing ten quires of fine Paper, well bound and neatly ruled, for sale. Apply at this Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Monthly Journal
OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THAT a taste for the study of Political Economy, as a science, is gradually extending in the U. States, is every where exhibited, by the attention devoted to that branch of it which relates to commercial [illegible] tions, by the number of Literary Institutions in which Professors have been established for its promulgation, and by the fact, that, within a few years, no less than four editions of Say's treaties on Political Economy have been published in this country and sold. To cherish, and to administer to, this taste ought to be considered as an object well worthy of the regard of all those who desire to see the Legislation of the country, whether in the Halls of Congress, or in those of our State Governments, conducted with wisdom and skill: for nothing is more clear than that Legislation is a complicated science, requiring study and reflection, and not a gift of intuition.

Nor is Political Economy limited to a simple question of a Tariff of Duties, as many persons have hastily supposed. It ranges the whole field of investigation which relates to Population, to Internal Improvements, to Currency, to Coinage, to Banking, to Exchange, to Finance, to the Administration of the Poor-Laws, and to many other public concerns—especially those which are connected with Agriculture, Commerce, and manufactures—and touches so closely upon all the pursuits of life, not excepting the humble but important one of *Domestic Economy*, that it may be justly entitled the science which teaches the rules to make *families*, as well as *communities*, prosperous and happy. Unfortunately, in the U. States, circumstances have, of late years, occurred, to create a prejudice against this science; and, consequently, to prevent that general attention to its study which its importance merits. Such prejudice, however, must, sooner or later, be dispelled—and the day is, probably, not very distant, when Political Economy will become a branch of popular education; being as it is, eminently adapted to promote the welfare of the human race.

It can hardly be doubted, that, to the existence of this prejudice is due, in a great degree, the limited number of European works on Political Economy, which have been re-published in this country. The English press has produced and is constantly producing works, in pamphlet form, or in small volumes, upon the various branches of the science, which do not reach more than a dozen or twenty individuals, perhaps in the U. States, who have standing orders abroad for their transmission. Many of these works are of a higher order, and contain matter as useful to an American reader as to an English one; but no publisher offers to put them to press, because a sufficient number of subscribers cannot readily be found to warrant the expenses of publication.

It is mainly with a view of laying before the American People, the class of works to which we allude, that the publication now offered to the community has been projected; and in respectfully, inviting for it the patronage of our fellow-citizens we submit to them the following

TERMS.—

1. The *Journal of Political Economy* will be published monthly, and will contain, *upon an average*, 80 pages octavo, printed upon paper of the quality and size usually employed for the Reviews, making a semi annual volume of 480 pages, including an Index. It is said *upon an average*, because, in some cases, the length of a publication may occupy more than 80 pages; and, rather than to divide it into two, a greater number of pages will be used; in which case, the following publication will contain a less number.

2. It will be chiefly devoted to such foreign pamphlets, treatises, lectures, and other publications, upon the various branches of Political Economy, as may be distinguished for their superiority, and to such notices of the larger class of books, as may enable the American reader to become acquainted with all the important works which may appear abroad.

3. The subjects of Banking, Currency, and Finance, will receive particular attention in the selections; and as an earnest of this promise, the Editor intends to give, in the earliest numbers of the Journal, the celebrated Report of the Bullion Committee, made to Parliament in the year 1810—the masterly work of Mr. Huskisson, entitled "The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency, stated and examined," published in that same year—and Sir Henry Parnell's recent work on Financial Reform.

4. Original articles, Lectures, and Reviews of works on political economy, *wholly scientific*, and exempt from party politics, or sectional views, will constitute a portion of its contents.

5. The first No. will appear on the first day of July next, and the first volume will be completed in December. The price will be $5 per ann. payable on the receipt of the first No. and annually thereafter *in adv*; and no subscriptions will be received for a less term than one year.

6. The work will be transmitted to subscribers, not residing in Philadelphia, by mail, and all postages are to be paid by them, *except upon letters enclosing five dollars and upwards*.

7. All communications are to be addressed, and all payments are to be made direct to the subscriber, who will be responsible for the safe transmission of money by mail, and will forward receipts therefor, free of postage, to the subscribers. CONDY RAGUET.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1832.